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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/691,632	10/18/2000	Shervin Moloudi	40689/CAG/B600	7054

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EXAMINER

MILORD, MARCEAU

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2685

DATE MAILED: 03/27/2003

16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

54

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/691,632

Applicant(s)

MOLOUDI ET AL.

Examiner

Marceau Milord

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1- 15, 17, 19-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rucki et al. (US Patent No 6006112) in view of Priniski et al (US Patent No 4055807) and Burgess (US Patent No 6459885 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Rucki et al discloses a transceiver (300 of figs. 3- 4), comprising: a transmitter (302 of figs. 3- 4; col. 4, lines 8- 17) comprising a transmitter having an output to couple a transmission signal to an antenna (col. 4, lines 18- 26) to an antenna (305 of figs. 3- 4; col. 1, line 47- col. 2, line 63); and a receiver (307 of figs. 3- 4) having an input responsive to a receive signal from the antenna (305 of figs. 3- 4; col. 4, lines 27- 67).

However, Rucki et al does not specifically disclose a transceiver comprising at least one capacitor, each capacitor comprising a first node and a second node; and a receiver coupled to the second node of each of the at least one capacitor.

On the other hand, Priniski et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a means for effectively switching an antenna between a receiver and transmitter, which means also provides a simple way to isolate the receiver from the transmitter when the system is in the transmit mode. The antenna switch is operable in either a transmit or a receive mode, for switching an antenna to

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either a transmitter or a receiver, respectively. Both the transmitter and receiver are operable in a selected frequency band. The switch comprises a filter having an input and an output; the filter input couples to the antenna, with the filter output coupling to the receiver (col. 2, line 4- 66).

Burgess also discloses a radio transceiver circuit, which includes an antenna, a transmitter, a receiver, an antenna switching circuit for selectively connecting the transmitter and the receiver to the antenna, and a power source for driving the transmitter and the receiver. Furthermore, Burgess shows in figure 4, an input of receiver 42 that is connected to connection node B. During transmitter operation no signal from the transmitter path enters the receiver path, this way the receiver is ideally isolated from the transmitter path even if it is directly connected to it at connection node B. In addition, a received signal is fed through antenna 21, capacitor 22, and balun 46 to the input stage of receiver 32 during receiver operation (col. 2, lines 1-18; col. 2, line 49- col. 3, line 23; col. 7, lines 1-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Burgess to the modified system of Priniski and Rucki in order to match the connected transmitter output and receiver input to the antenna.

Regarding claims 2 and 7, Rucki et al as modified discloses a transceiver (300 of figs. 34) wherein the transmitter output is disabled when the receiver input is enabled, and the receiver input is disabled when the transmitter output is s enabled (col. 4, lines 42- 67).

Regarding claims 3 and 14, Rucki et al as modified discloses a transceiver (300 of figs. 34) wherein the transmitter (302 of figs. 3- 4; col. 4, lines 8- 17) includes a power amplifier (303 of figs. 3- 4) having the transmitter output (302 of figs. 3- 4), and the receiver (307 of figs. 3- 4) comprises a low noise amplifier (308 of figs. 3- 4) comprising the receiver input (col. 18- 45).

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Regarding claims 4, 15, 23, Rucki et al as modified discloses a transceiver (300 of figs. 34) wherein the connected transmitter output (302 of figs. 3- 4) and receiver input (307 of figs. 3- 4) comprise a differential line, the transceiver further comprising a matching circuit to interface the differential line to the antenna (see figs. 3- 5), the antenna being single-ended (col. 4, lines 8- 26).

Regarding claims 5- 8, 24- 27, Rucki et al as applied to claims 4-5, 23, 25, 26 differs from claims 5- H, 24- 27 in that Rucki fails to disclose the feature of a matching circuit comprises a series capacitor and shunt inductor coupled to one of the differential lines, and a series inductor and shunt capacitor coupled to a second one of the differential lines.

However. Priniski discloses a low pass filter 14, which is comprised of a sequence of shunt capacitors 18, 20, 22 in a pi circuit configuration with corresponding series inductor 24 and 26. In addition, the high pass filter network 32 is a "T" type filter having a pair of series capacitor 34, 36 with a shunt inductor 38. Furthermore, the antenna switch is operable in either a transmit or a receive mode, for switching an antenna to either a transmitter or a receiver, respectively. Both the transmitter and receiver are operable in a selected frequency band. The switch comprises a filter having an input and an output; the filter input couples to the antenna, with the filter output coupling to the receiver (col. 2, line 4- 66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the antenna switch used in Priniski to the communication system of Rucki in order to match the connected transmitter output and receiver input to the antenna.

Regarding claims 9-12, 28- 31, Rucki as applied to claims 9-12, 23, 28, 30, differs from claims 9-12, 28- 31 in that Rucki fails to disclose the features of transmitter output comprises a

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differential transistor pair each having a drain coupled to a different one of the differential lines; and a receiver input comprises a second differential transistor pair each having a gate coupled to a different one of the differential lines.

However, Priniski discloses a transmitter 62 which drives an output power stage comprised of transistor 64, whose collector connects both through an inductor load 66 to a bias potential 68 and through a coupling capacitor 70 to the input port 30 of the high pass filter network 32. Furthermore, the antenna switch is operable in either a transmit or a receive mode, for switching an antenna to either a transmitter or a receiver, respectively. Both the transmitter and receiver are operable in a selected frequency band. The switch comprises a filter having an input and an output: the filter input couples to the antenna, with the filter output coupling to the receiver (col. 2, line 4- 66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply, the antenna switch used in Priniski to the communication system of Rucki in order to match the connected transmitter output and receiver input to the antenna.

Regarding claim 13, Rucki et al discloses a method of coupling a transceiver (300 of figs. 3- 4) to an antenna (305 of figs. 3- 4), the transceiver (300 of figs. 3- 4; col. 4, lines 8- 17) having a transmitter output (302 of figs. 3- 4) and a receiver input (307 of figs. 3- 4) connected directly together (col. 4, lines 18- 26), the method comprising: disabling (311 of figs. 3- 4 such as S4) the receiver input by powering off at least a portion of the receiver; transmitting a transmission signal from the transmitter output (302 of figs. 3- 4) to the antenna (305 of figs. 3- 4) to the antenna with the receiver disabled (311 of figs. 3- 4 such as S4 ; col. 4, lines 21- 32; 311 of figs. 3- 4 such as S1- S4; col. 4, lines 34- 41; col. 4, lines 42- 67).

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However, Rucki et al does not specifically disclose the steps of disabling the transmitter by powering off at least a portion of the transmitter and enabling the receiver by powering on at least a portion of the receiver; and receiving a receive signal from the antenna at the receiver with the transmitter disabled.

On the other hand, Priniski et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a means for effectively switching an antenna between a receiver and transmitter, which means also provides a simple way to isolate the receiver from the transmitter when the system is in the transmit mode. The antenna switch is operable in either a transmit or a receive mode, for switching an antenna to either a transmitter or a receiver, respectively. Both the transmitter and receiver are operable in a selected frequency band. The switch comprises a filter having an input and an output; the filter input couples to the antenna, with the filter output coupling to the receiver (col. 2, line 4- 66).

Burgess also discloses a radio transceiver circuit, which includes an antenna, a transmitter, a receiver, an antenna switching circuit for selectively connecting the transmitter and the receiver to the antenna, and a power source for driving the transmitter and the receiver. Furthermore, Burgess shows in figure 4, an input of receiver 42 that is connected to connection node B. During transmitter operation no signal from the transmitter path enters the receiver path, this way the receiver is ideally isolated from the transmitter path even if it is directly connected to it at connection node B. In addition, a received signal is fed through antenna 21, capacitor 22, and balun 46 to the input stage of receiver 32 during receiver operation (col. 2, lines 1-18; col. 2, line 49- col. 3, line 23; col. 7, lines 1-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Burgess to

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the modified system of Priniski and Rucki in order to match the connected transmitter output and receiver input to the antenna.

Claims 17 and 19 contain similar limitations addressed in respective claims 13, 20- 21, and therefore, are rejected under a similar rationale.

Regarding claim 20, Rucki et al discloses a transceiver (300 of figs. 3- 4; cot. 4, lines 817), comprising: a transmitter (302 of figs. 3- 4) having an output to couple a transmission signal (col. 4, lines 18- 26) to an antenna (305 of figs. 3- 4; cot. 1, line 47- cot. 2, line 63); a receiver (307 of figs. 3- 4) having an input responsive to a receive signal from the antenna (305 of figs. 3- 4; cot. 4, lines 14- 32), the receiver input (307 of figs. 3- 4) being directly connected to the transmitter output (302 of figs. 3- 4; cot. 4, lines 27- 67).

However, Rucki et al does not specifically disclose a matching means for matching impedance of the connected transmitter output and receiver input to impedance of the antenna.

On the other hand, Priniski et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a means for effectively switching an antenna between a receiver and transmitter, which means also provides a simple way to isolate the receiver from the transmitter when the system is in the transmit mode. The antenna switch is operable in either a transmit or a receive mode, for switching an antenna to either a transmitter or a receiver, respectively. Both the transmitter and receiver are operable in a selected frequency band. The switch comprises a filter having an input and an output; the filter input couples to the antenna, with the filter output coupling to the receiver (col. 2, line 4- 66).

Burgess also discloses a radio transceiver circuit, which includes an antenna, a transmitter, a receiver, an antenna switching circuit for selectively connecting the transmitter and the receiver to the antenna, and a power source for driving the transmitter and the receiver.

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Furthermore, Burgess shows in figure 4, an input of receiver 42 that is connected to connection node B. During transmitter operation no signal from the transmitter path enters the receiver path, this way the receiver is ideally isolated from the transmitter path even if it is directly connected to it at connection node B. In addition, a received signal is fed through antenna 21, capacitor 22, and balun 46 to the input stage of receiver 32 during receiver operation (col. 2, lines 1-18; col. 2, line 49- col. 3, line 23; col. 7, lines 1-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Burgess to the modified system of Priniski and Rucki in order to match the connected transmitter output and receiver input to the antenna.

Regarding claim 21, Rucki et al as modified discloses a transceiver (300 of figs. 3- 4; col. 4, lines 8- 17) wherein the transmitter (302 of figs. 3- 4) further comprises means (311 of figs. 3- 4 such as S1- S4; col. 4, lines 34- 41) for disabling the transmitter output (302 of figs. 3- 4) when the receiver input (307 of figs. 3- 4) is responsive to the receive signal from the antenna (305 of fig. 3) and the receiver (307 of figs. 3- 4) further comprises means (311 of figs. 3- 4 such as S4) for disabling the receiver input (col. 4, lines 21- 32) when the transmitter output is coupling the transmission signal to the antenna (col. 4, lines 42- 67).

Regarding claim 22, Rucki et al as modified discloses a transceiver (300 of figs. 3- 4; col. 4, lines 8- 17) wherein the transmitter (302 of figs. 3- 4) includes a power amplifier (303 of figs. 3- 4) having the transmitter output (302 of figs. 3- 4; col. 4, lines 27- 67), and the receiver (307 of figs. 3- 4) comprises a low noise amplifier (308 of figs. 3- 4) comprising the receiver input (col. 4, lines 14- 41)

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3. Claims 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rucki et al. (US Patent No 6006112) in view of Priniski et al. (US Patent No 4055807) and Burgess (US Patent No 6459885 B1) as applied to claims 1- 15 above, and further in view of Lampen (US Patent No 5375257).

Regarding claims 16 and 18, Rucki and Priniski disclose everything claimed above except the features of a transmitter that is enabled comprising shifting a first signal on one of the differential lines by 90 degrees, shifting a second signal on a second one of the differential lines by 90 degrees in an opposite direction, and combining the shifted first and second signals. However, such a technique is common as shown by Lampen in figure 2 where a transmitted signal from the transmitter 18 is fed, via port 1004, to the port 28, of the coupler 28 wherein a portion of the transmitted signal is fed to the phase shifter 102 and another portion of the transmitted is fed to the phase shifter 108. The phase of the signal at the input of the phase shifter 108 lags the phase of the signal at the input of the phase shifter 102 by 90 degrees (figs. 1-2; col. 6, line 24- col. 7, line 47; col. 9, line 26- col. 10, line 35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ~) Cord] nary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the phase shifters used in Lampen to the modified system of Priniski and Rucki in order to shift the first signal by 90 degrees and match the connected transmitter output and receiver input to the antenna.

Response to Arguments

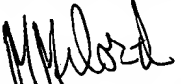
Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marceau Milord whose telephone number is 703- 306-3023. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 10-8.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F Urban can be reached on 703-305-4385. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703- 872-9314 for regular communications and 703- 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.


MARCEAU MILORD

March 24, 2003